

IN THE SUBSTITUTE SPECIFICATION

Please amend the Substitute Specification, which was filed with the Second Preliminary Amendment of April 27, 2006, by cancelling paragraphs 017, 020, 030, 031, 034 and 042. Please replace those cancelled paragraphs with replacement paragraphs, also 017, 020, 030, 031, 034 and 042, as follows.

[017] The units 100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800, 900 which define, or process, a section length "a" of web B are configured in such a way that they define, for example, a section "a" of a length of between 540 and 700 mm on the web B. The section length "a" advantageously lies between 540 and 630 mm. In a special embodiment of the invention, the section length "a" lies at 620 ± 10 mm. In a further development of the printing press the units 100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800, 900 are configured in such a way that, with a few changes, the printing press can be selectively configured with section lengths of 546 mm, 578 mm or 620 mm. Thus, for example, substantially only an exchange capability of bearing elements for printing group cylinders, a matching of the drive mechanism, as well as matching in the folding apparatus 800 or the transverse cutter 900, all as discussed subsequently, are required for accomplishing the change in order to equip the same printing press for formats which differ from each other. For example, in a standard way, the section length "a" is covered by four vertical printed pages, for example DIN A4, positioned side-by-side in the transverse direction of the web B, and two printed pages, for example of a length "s" one behind the other in

the longitudinal direction. However, depending on the print image and on the subsequent further processing in the superstructure 700 and in the folding apparatus 800, other numbers of pages per section length "a" are also possible.

[020] In a further embodiment, in particular if the printing press is intended to be suitable for imprinting operations, at least one or several of the printing units 300 have additional guide elements situated closely ahead of, and closely behind the nip point of the printing unit 300. If a web B, B' is to pass without being imprinted and without contact between the transfer cylinders 303, the web guidance, accomplished with the use of the guide elements 308, shown in dashed lines in Fig. 3, is advantageous. The web B, B' passes through the nip point in such a way that it substantially forms an angle of between 80° and 100°, and preferably of approximately 90°, with a connecting line joining the axes of rotation of the two transfer cylinders 303. Preferably, the guide elements 308 are provided as ~~provided as~~ rods or as rollers, around which air flows. This reduces the danger of previously freshly applied ink rubbing off.

[030] The device 336 for affecting the web fan-out effect receives its setting commands from a control device 339, which control device 339, in turn, receives ~~measured-receivesmeasured~~ values for the lateral position of markers that are sequentially imprinted by the various printing groups, typically with different colors, with partial printed image portions, or with partial ~~with partial~~ printed images, from at

least one downstream arranged sensor 341. It is intended, in the discussion that follows, to understand the term partial printed image, or partial printed image portion, to mean one of several sequentially applied colors of the same printed image or of the same partial printed image, which is often called a "color separation," of one of the colors to be printed. A printed image composed of, for example, four ink colors, has four color separations, i.e. four partial printed images of the colors to be applied on top of each other.

[031] Two markers M1.1, M1.2, are applied by a first printing unit 300.1, and which are spaced apart from each other in the axial direction. Two ~~other markers~~ other markers M2.1, M2.2, which are applied by a second printing unit 300.2, are all represented, by way of example, in Fig. 4. In a correct setting of the press, the markers identified by Mx.1, and the markers identified by Mx.2 are each intended to lie in the same alignment to each other, i.e. wherein an axial distance is zero or, in another embodiment, are intended to lie at least at an axially fixedly predetermined finite distance, or predetermined value from each other. Preferably, a number of marker pairs, Mx.1, Mx.2, which number of marker pairs corresponds to the number of printing units 300 imprinting the web B, B', has been applied.

[034] So that, in a parallel manner, the sensor arrangement 341 of the lateral registration control/regulation device 342 is also usable with the device 336 for affecting the fan-out effect, in an advantageous first embodiment, as seen in Fig. 4 the sensor

arrangement 341 has at least two measuring points, or two sensors 341, which two sensors 341 are arranged side-by-side in the axial direction of the cylinders, and which each detect, respectively, one partial printed image portion that is located on the web B, B', or detect the above-mentioned imprinted markers M1.1, M1.2, M2.1, M2.2. The sensors 341 can be embodied as image sensors, such as, for example, as reading heads and which are provided with the appropriate evaluation software of a system for color registration regulation. If the partial printed image, as a whole, differs, in a lateral direction, from its nominal position or its reference marker or reference image point, a correction takes place at the printing group and specifically at the forme cylinder 304, which is causing the deviation, via the actuating device 343 for lateral registration. If the evaluation of the measurement, such as by use of markers ~~of markers~~ M1.1, M1.2, M2.1, M2.2, or partial image points shows that, although the partial printed image has assumed the correct axial position, there is a distortion or a widening ~~awidening~~ of the partial printed image, in comparison to the reference, correction takes place via the device 338 for affecting the fan-out effect. In the case of mixed effects, both corrections take place, of course, wherein a cycle of first correcting the lateral registration and then correcting the distortion is of advantage.

[042] In an advantageous further development, in accordance with the present invention, the markers M1.1, M1.2, M2.1, M2.2, or at least a series of markers M1.1, M2.1, and/or M1.2, M2.2 of successive printing units 300, are evaluated regarding their position, or regarding a spacing in the transport direction, with respect ~~with respect~~ to each other, or with respect to a reference marker, in order to correct the circumferential

registration, or the color registration of the partial printed images in relation to each other, such as shown in the coordinate cross in Fig. 4, a relative position of the markers following each other, as viewed in the y direction. If a deviation of one or of several of the partial printed images exists, the circumferential registration is corrected. The respective printing group, or its forme cylinder 304, is rotated, in relation to its angular position in respect to the other or to the reference printing group by a non-represented actuating device, or by an individual drive mechanism. This evaluation, and respective triggering, if required, can also be performed from the control device 345.